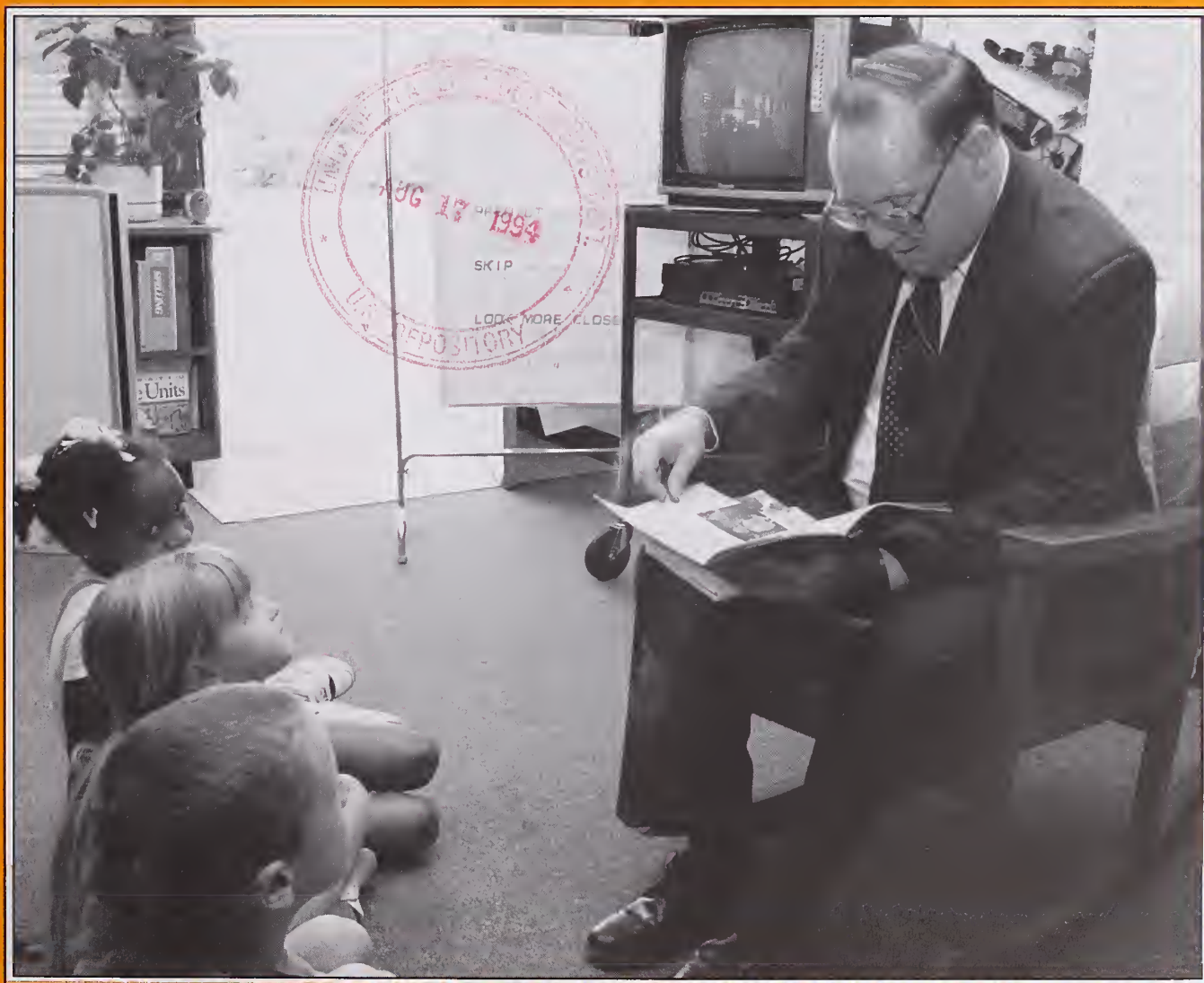


INSCOM JOURNAL

August 1994



- INSCOM Staff — Principals for a Day
- Unit Feature: 500th MI Brigade



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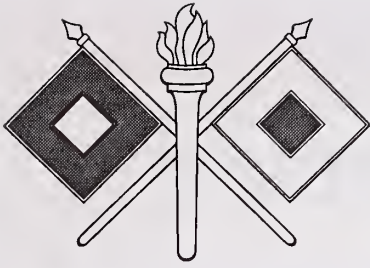
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Cover Photo: Billy Owens, INSCOM's deputy chief of staff for contracting, reads to Mary Young (left), Kristina Tryonvich and Daniel Bobrosky of Markham Elementary School, INSCOM's "adopted" school at Fort Belvoir, Va. See the related story on page 6. (Photo by Pfc. Vernon Tate)



Connectivity — Key to Successful Force Projection

Col. Robert P. Plimpton

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command has a vital role in developing intelligence doctrine in support of a power projection Army.

The objective is to provide the commander at the "tip of the spear" with immediate and focused intelligence from which he can make key planning and operational decisions. Recent years have seen the development of sophisticated intelligence systems that have captured the very best of emerging technologies in the military and commercial sectors.

Individually these state-of-the-art collection, processing, analysis and dissemination systems are impressive;

Individually these state-of-the-art collection, processing, analysis and dissemination systems are impressive; but tied together in a 'system of intelligence systems,' they form an incredibly powerful capability.

but tied together in a "system of intelligence systems," they form an incredibly powerful capability. The commander and his staff will both PUSH and PULL critical intelligence data over a seamless communications and automation architecture that will provide access to tactical and national intelligence systems.

The key to this access (and success) is connectivity, which has been the focus of a major planning and resourcing effort in INSCOM. Today there exist many strategic and tactical networks along with commercial communications links that are supporting or have the potential to support intelligence operations. For example, a system critical to supporting force projection operations is Trojan Spirit. This mobile communications package has the capability of providing a wide range of services, including voice, data, facsimile and even video.

Since their remarkable development in support of DESERT STORM, these systems have been deployed worldwide on contingency operations and exercises. However, the real impact of the system was seen when connectivity was established to Defense Secure Networks (DSNET 1 and 3) thus giving the tactical commander access to classified networks and access to key intelligence data bases.

Another dynamic example of the capability provided by connectivity is a new system being prototyped by the intelligence community called INTELINK. Currently being tested as a proof of concept, it virtually establishes an intelligence community corporate database, giving new access to information for users who are con-



nected to DSNET. There are over 20 intelligence activities currently participating in the test, and the value added in terms of data access and data exchange has been obvious.

INSCOM is working hard to meet the communications connectivity challenges to support deployed forces. Current efforts are focused on providing greater DSNET access for subordinate commands; acquiring equipment and software that operate in an "open environment"; and leasing commercial circuits when appropriate.

In these times of resource constraint, the key is to plan away from costly, dedicated point-to-point circuits and provide the commander access to powerful networks that will give him a wide range of services and products. Deployments overseas and major exercises have clearly shown this concept works ... when connected. ✱

Col. Plimpton is the deputy chief of staff for information management, INSCOM, Fort Belvoir, Va.

Electronic Repair Field Prepares for the Future

Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson

As promised in the May issue of the INSCOM Journal, the latest information on the 33 Career Management Field is provided to keep you abreast of ongoing events and issues that will impact the future of intelligence electronic maintainers.

In June, INSCOM forwarded to the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., a front-end analysis that lays out systems and equipment needs to the year 2005. This data provides important insights to the doctrine development team into INSCOM's direction in support of the future warfighter. Right on the heels of that action, Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., INSCOM commander, approved an INSCOM recommendation for restructuring the 33 CMF. His recommendation combines 33T and 33Y career fields into a single military occupational specialty while retaining 33R as a separate specialty. This recommendation was the result of over a year of data gathering and analysis. Any career field restructure action must be approved by the Office of the Chief of Military Intelligence at Fort Huachuca. No final decision has been made at this time.

In reviewing the entire CMF, INSCOM found that 33Y authorizations have dropped 40 percent in the last three years. This reduction from 627 soldiers to our current operating strength of 448 is a result of the closures of Field Stations Berlin and

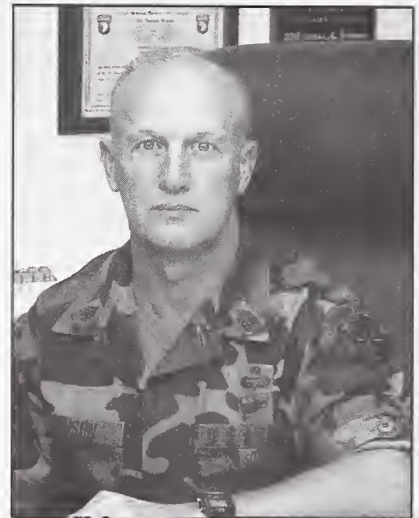
Sinop, and drastic reductions in Augsburg. The tactical environment has also seen similar reductions in 33Ts. A reduction of 37 percent in 33T authorizations has reduced the field from 624 soldiers to the present level of 456. The only MOS to increase in number was 33R. With the retirement of the Mohawk airframes and the fieldings of Guardrail Common Sensor and unmanned aerial vehicles, the 364 aviation repairers will continue to provide airborne intelligence maintenance support into the 21st century.

The merge of 33T and 33Y should be a relatively easy process because of similarities in equipment resulting from the tremendous explosion in deployable technology. INSCOM will remain active in any restructure actions and will assist in the development of transition training for all soldiers as needed.

I know another area of interest for you is

the recent Combined Arms Support Command and Ordnance Corps move to absorb all electronic maintenance in the Army. The Ordnance Corps briefed Brig. Gen. John Thomas, deputy commanding general, U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School, on where they are and how they wish to proceed in looking at military intelligence electronic maintenance. CASCOC has the mission to develop the digitized battle repairer based on a

The entire intelligence community will ensure that readiness of our electronic systems does not suffer.



three-level maintenance concept. This plan calls for enhanced operator maintenance along with an intermediate and depot/forward repair activity.

Presently, signal and aviation electronic MOSs, along with field artillery, are close to final approval and transfer to Ordnance Corps. In MI, we are just now starting into the analysis phase, and the entire process is expected to take about three years. Part of the analysis phase includes the formation of a working group to visit various types of units utilizing 33 CMF soldiers. INSCOM will be part of the whole process, and the entire intelligence community will ensure that readiness of our electronic systems does not suffer.

As more information becomes available on these and other issues, I will ensure the word gets out to each of you.

SILENT WARRIORS! 

Information for this article provided by Master Sgt. Thomas J. Katrinak, INSCOM Proponency Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.

751st, 201st Score Big in Maintenance Excellence

The 751st MI Battalion, Camp Humphreys, Korea, is the winner of the Chief of Staff Army Award for Excellence in Maintenance, Intermediate Category, for fiscal year 1994. Runner-up in the Heavy Category is the 201st MI Battalion, Vint Hill Farms Station, Warrenton, Va.

These units are considered the "best of the Army's best" and survived intense competition at the Department of Army level. Both units were selected based upon review of their unit maintenance profiles by the Department of Army selection panel.

The awards represent significant accomplishments, and the experience gained by participating units contributes a great deal in stewardship of scarce resources. These contributions include improved readiness by providing a positive incentive to recognize extraordinary maintenance efforts; better efficiency and waste reduction with encouraged innovative use of management tools and resources; and creation of a structure to recognize organic maintenance initiatives and operations at the unit level.

The Army Chief of Staff Award Program provides an important incentive to recognize the extraordinary unit level maintenance efforts and initiatives found in our Army units today.

The awards were presented by the Chief of Staff of the Army in June at a Pentagon ceremony.

(Ellen Camner)

Wytenbach Receives DoD Certificate of Appreciation

Chief Warrant Officer Keith W. Wytenbach, 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion, 513th MI Brigade, Fort Gordon, Ga., has received the Department of Defense 1993 Coun-

terintelligence Certificate of Appreciation for Collection.

At a Pentagon ceremony, DoD's Emmett Paige Jr., assistant secretary for command, control, communications and intelligence, presented the citation to Wytenbach. INSCOM Deputy Commander Col. Byron K. Dean represented the command.

Wytenbach was the officer-in-charge of a CI/HUMINT team supporting Joint Task Force — Somalia for Operations Restore Hope I and II, and UNOSOM II. Upon deployment to Somalia, he initially supported forward infantry units and was directly involved in forward security operations in Baledogle and Belet Weyne, debriefing key tribal leaders and clan elders and taking part in reconnaissance patrols. Later in Mogadishu, Wytenbach established a number of CI force protection operations that were key in identifying the intentions, strengths and locations of two of the warring factions.

During the redeployment of U.S. forces in February 1993, he and his team volunteered to stay behind, and the team generated a number of reports in their last month in Somalia. The reports included information on key personalities, minefields, arms caches and bandit strongholds, among other things. Following attacks on U.S. forces in June 1993, Wytenbach volunteered to deploy again to Somalia, where he re-established key CI operations.

Throughout his deployments to Somalia, he significantly bolstered the security of U.S. and U.N. forces. Often facing grave danger, his expertise and innovation resulted in the collection of a vast amount of intelligence to support force protection and targeting, as well as superb security support to U.S. and U.N. combat commanders.

Wytenbach succeeded in a difficult and hostile environment by mastering and adapting CI force protection concepts, pairing CI teams with combat patrols to gain access to critical sources, tenaciously pursuing all in-

formation leads, and integrating CI and interrogation assets into a potent force protection organization.

(Ellen Camner)

Casper Hits Commandant's List

Spc. Andrew E. Casper, Security Detachment, INSCOM, Fort Belvoir, Va., made the commandant's list while attending the Primary Leadership Development Course at Fort Knox, Ky.

He graduated in the top 20 percent of a class of approximately 160 students.

"PLDC was challenging, both physically and mentally," Casper says. "When wake-up is at 0430 and lights out at 2300, combined with a very



Photo by T. Gardner Sr.

Spc. Andrew E. Casper

strenuous schedule, there's no room for boredom."

He describes the PLDC as a "refresher course in basic skills."

"From a leadership perspective, you are evaluated in several areas that include, but are definitely not limited to, drill and ceremonies, physical fitness, team leader/squad leader position, map reading and land navigation."

Casper feels that the "key to PLDC survival is to have a good attitude and to be highly motivated."

(Ellen Camner)

Dear Editor,

I have just completed my reading of the June edition of the *INSCOM Journal*. I have enjoyed the publication for many years, but occasionally I find something that I would like to have clarified, or have a comment that others might find helpful. I was a member of the U.S. Army Security Agency for 25 years, so I find the articles in the old *Hallmark* and the *INSCOM Journal* of great interest.

In the article, "Electronic Maintenance Career Field Keeps Pace With a Changing Army," by Master Sgt. Thomas J. Katrinak, it had an illustration credited to the INSCOM Combat Art Collection. This particular drawing was done in Vietnam in 1967 when the commander of the 509th Radio Research Group, Col. John J. McFadden, instituted a program to record some of the efforts of the group. Some of these artists were assigned as graphic artists but many were just soldiers who enjoyed depicting the daily life of the intelligence soldier in Vietnam. I think it would have been nice to have given credit to the soldier that did the work.

The article, "Supporting the Warfighter: The 902nd Focuses on Force Projection," by Maj. Ed Grzybowski was most interesting. It would have been a good deal more enlightening if I could have understood the acronyms — TRRIP, GCAC and MDCI. My superiors, especially while serving on the Department of the Army staff, required that the term be fully stated and the acronym be shown parenthetically when the term was introduced.

Is the term "Warfighter" in common usage these days? Could you tell me the definition of that term?

I enjoy the *Journal* very much and wish to glean all the information possible from its pages. Thank you for your assistance.

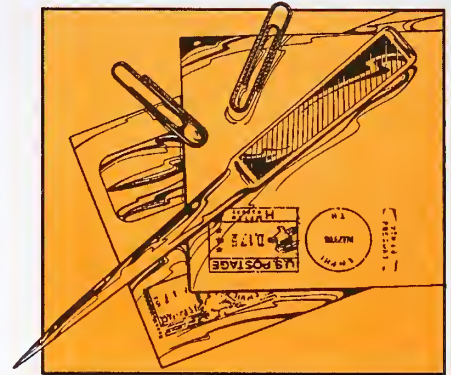
Col. Richard L. Jones, USA (Ret.)

Editor's Note:

I appreciate your interest in the *INSCOM Journal*, and welcome comments by our readers. The artwork referred to was drawn by then-Spc. Wayne A. Salge, an illustrator assigned to the 509th Radio Research Group, Vietnam. It is titled "The Maintenance Man — with proper preventive maintenance, the soldier ensures the highest degree of efficiency in support of today's mission."

By regulation, military magazines and newspapers follow the Associated Press style guide for acronym usage, among other things, to be consistent within the services. The current style guide policy is to spell out the word or title on first reference, then use the acronym on second.

As to the acronyms to which you refer, "MDCI" is multidiscipline counterintelligence; "TRRIP" refers to theater rapid response information



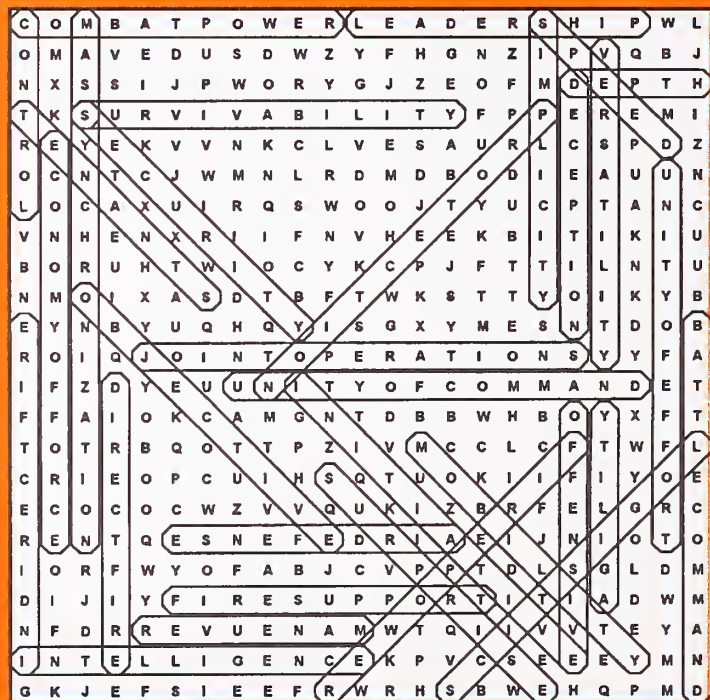
package; and "GCAC" stands for the group's counterintelligence analysis center.

"Warfighter" is a fairly new term in today's Army. It refers to any soldier in combat arms or in combat support who has the potential to be engaged in combat.

Thanks for your letter. We will strive to continue to be of interest to you and our other valued readers. ✕

Puzzle Solution

Foundations of Army Operations



Dagger Brigade Soldiers Step Back into History

By Lt. Col. James Ward

The Dagger Brigade recently took a giant, 50-year step back in history when 44 officers, non-commissioned officers and civilians from the 66th Military Intelligence Brigade in Augsburg, Germany, visited the Normandy region in France for a week-long professional development seminar focused on "Operation OVERLORD," the Allied invasion of Normandy.

Throughout England, France and the United States, veterans, soldiers and civilians alike commemorated the 50th anniversary of the invasion, which marked the turning point of World War II in the European theater.

For Dagger Brigade members, the seminar marks the 66th MI Brigade's golden anniversary, as well. The seminar was a fitting start to the anniversary celebration, as the brigade traces its origins to the summer of 1944 and was awarded a campaign streamer for Northern France.

The seminar began with a one-day operational overview and leadership seminar to acquaint participants with the Normandy operation and the leadership fundamentals they would examine. The bus ride to the Normandy coast on the second day featured informational briefings by Dagger Brigade officers on related topics and viewing of pertinent "World At War" series films and the epic movie, "The Longest Day."

By the time they arrived in Normandy, all were well-versed on the region, the key personalities of Operation OVERLORD, and the events of June 6, 1944.

To add to the significance of the seminar, Horst Voight, a former communications specialist of the

German 352nd Infantry Division, joined the group and provided a German perspective of the events surrounding the landings. Voight served with the coastal artillery of the divisional artillery regiment on Omaha Beach during the Normandy landings in 1944.

This was his first visit to the region since the Allied invasion, but his vivid recollection of the events and the German reaction to the landings introduced a meaningful perspective to the seminar.

Contrasting views were sometimes presented by the seminar guide, Jacques Boyer, who served as a member of the French Resistance during the war. The differences of opinion kept the seminar lively and interesting.

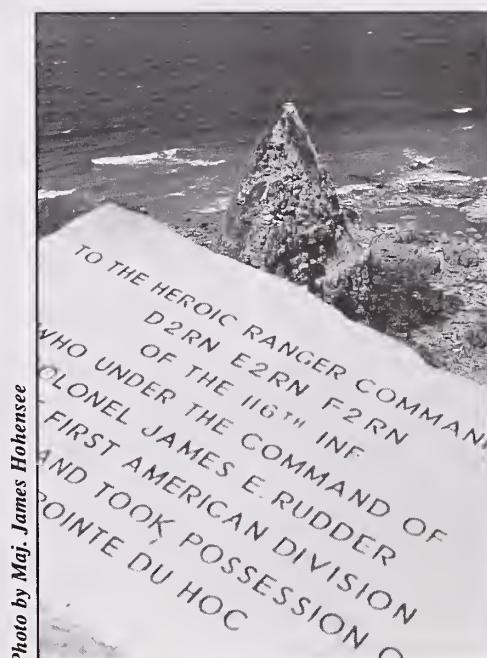
The schedule for days three and four was filled with terrain walks at sites along the 50 miles of the

Normandy coast that served as the setting for the operation. The group visited Utah, Omaha and Gold Beaches; Pointe du Hoc; German bunkers; German, American and British national cemeteries; several war museums; drop zones for the 101st and 82nd Airborne Divisions; and key cities in the region. The stops all served to bring the operation to life for the visitors.

One highlight of the seminar was a ceremony conducted by the group at the Normandy American Cemetery, which overlooks Omaha Beach. Dagger Brigade Commander Col. Terrance Ford, Brigade Command Sgt. Major James Bone and Maj. William Lin, from the Brigade S3 Office, laid a bouquet of flowers with a 66th MI Brigade streamer at the foot of the cemetery monument. Brigade Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Phillip Kalyanapu and 204th MI Battalion Chaplain (Capt.)

James Leston spoke from Scripture, while others reflected on the operation, its consequences and the tremendous sacrifice and courage of the servicemembers involved.

Throughout the seminar, participants briefed their views on lessons learned and significant observations from the day's events. This part of the seminar was valuable, as each participant contributed different lessons learned and provided a unique insight into the operation and the factors that influenced the outcome. Officers, NCOs and civilians alike contributed meaningful perceptions to the seminar, enhancing its effectiveness as a professional development forum. ✠



Pointe du Hoc, France

Lt. Col. Ward is the 66th MI Brigade S3, Augsburg, Germany.

Adopt-a-School: 'Principal for a Day' Educates Senior Staff

By Master Sgt. Joan Fischer

Stern-faced men and women in suits and ties or military uniforms descended upon Markham Elementary School, Fort Belvoir, Va., early one day in June.

They were there to examine the school's mission statements and check every nook and cranny of the school. By the end of their allotted time with the kindergarten to third grade staff, teachers, and students, most were smiling.

The one-day event was the school's "Principal for a Day" program with the senior staff of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command — one of their two "Adopt-A-School" program partners. The visitation program is operated under the guidance of the Fairfax County, Va., public school system.

Markham principal Dr. Robert Sisson said the program, which brings people in from the outside and involves them in the education process, enables the school staff to focus on ways community volunteers can contribute to school objectives.

"A successful school has to have the community involved," Sisson said.

INSCOM and Fort Belvoir's Civilian Personnel Office both have formal partnership agreements with Markham. Unlike other schools in the county where the corporation partnership's donations are predominately financial, Markham gains from a hands-on approach from their partners.

During the "Principal for a Day" event, 13 senior staff members arrived at various times throughout the day. They were greeted by the principal and Mary Mleziva, the school counse-



Photos by Pfc. Vernon Tate

Regina Hogle (left) demonstrates her expertise on a computer reading tutorial for Lt. Col. Claire Rooney, while Tory Davis watches.

lor; and INSCOM's primary coordinator, Ivory Roberts.

"This (event) was designed to get the senior staff element involved in the total partnership. If the leaders understand what the process is, it will help the school reach their goals and objectives," Roberts said. He added that with their support, the people they supervise will better understand how they can help as volunteer elements.

The principal briefed the groups on the size and composition of the school. He spoke of the school's main objectives at that level of education — teaching language arts and math; and gaining more parental/community involvement. He verbally walked the

groups through the school's biennial operating plan, which included its mission statement, the main objectives and the plans on how to obtain those written objectives.

After an open discussion forum, Sisson and Mleziva gave each group a guided tour of the building, pointing out what was good and bad about the school's physical limitations. Sisson said plans are underway to build a new school to replace the aging facility.

Regardless of the limitations, Sisson has a hands-on team approach to education. He said it takes planning to get to the end goal — their mission objectives — but the teachers themselves decide how to get there.



Col. Brooks B. LaGrue goes over a point with Johnnie Mickle.

"We don't tell them how to teach; we tell them what to teach to meet the goals," said Sisson.

Meeting the goals is where INSCOM comes in. All Fairfax County schools receive the same amount of money per student. The extras, whether financial or volunteer time, come via the partners. INSCOM provides "lunch buddies"—staff members who visit the school during the lunch hour and provide tutors in language and math. Volunteers also teach an after-school enrichment program, which features special classes, such as languages and line dancing.

The "Principal for a Day" program gave the school an opportunity to introduce the INSCOM headquarters senior staff to the school and share with them the benefits gained from INSCOM volunteers over the past year.

"We hope that once they've seen it, the department heads will be more open and supportive of the program," said Capt. Bruce Baehre, from INSCOM's special programs and operations division.



First-grader Bonnie Neal shows INSCOM's Brendon A. Xiques the finer points of a computer program.

"We profit from the interaction with INSCOM soldiers!" Sisson said. "Even if the senior staff doesn't have time to participate, this program lets them know what goes on (at Markham)."

Russell Heinen, chief of the Internal Review Office, INSCOM, said he volunteered to participate in the one-day program. He has two children in the Fairfax County school system and has seen what that school system's

corporate partnerships provide. This was his first contact with Markham Elementary School. The briefings Heinen received gave him an overview of the school program, including plans for the program's future.

"We've finally come to the realization that schools in this country cannot educate children alone. Industry is going to have to step in," Roberts said. He added that INSCOM has one of the best volunteer programs in the county. ❧



Orville L. Rehling watches as Grace Schneider (left) and Allison Launius work through a math assignment.

Exchange Service Credit Programs to Help Young Servicemembers

By Rudi Williams

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service is limiting the amount E-1 through E-4 customers can purchase under the delayed payment plan.

The Navy Exchange Service is also adjusting its "home layaway," or NEXCARD, program to help keep junior sailors out of financial trouble.

Marine Exchange customers, too, can expect changes because their stores are phasing-in the AAFES deferred payment plan. AAFES is providing equipment and handling billing.

"Essentially, the program modification is structured to assist customers who don't have experience with credit to establish good credit habits," said AAFES spokeswoman Air Force Capt. Rene Stockwell. Although 97 percent of deferred payment customers meet their obligations, a large increase in charges by some patrons is causing concern for commanders, she said. Therefore, the exchange service has placed a six-month, \$500 limit on purchases made by lower-ranking servicemembers.

"Although the original credit plan included limits based on rank, in June 1993 we introduced an enhanced program with a credit limit based on the applicants' disposable income, up to \$5,000," Stockwell explained.

Some servicemembers never had credit before, which AAFES officials suspect is part of the problem. But Stockwell said, "Financial counseling is available at all military installations, both at the unit level and through the community support center."

Exchange officials will consider raising limits for those who make

timely payments during the six-month probationary period, Stockwell said. "This program is intended to help build personal confidence and develop household managerial skills and a sound credit reference," she said.

Establishing a good credit rating with military exchanges will help customers obtain credit in the civilian sector, she added.

All authorized users of exchange services can use the AAFES charge plan. AAFES introduced the charge plan in overseas stores in 1979 and brought it stateside in 1992.

AAFES doesn't issue credit cards to customers. Instead, patrons use their military identification cards. AAFES is the only exchange service with a credit plan. Closest to it is the Navy Exchange's NEXCARD, a home-lay-away program. Customers are given a plastic NEXCARD similar to a commercial credit card.


NEXCARD is also changing because of commanders' concerns. NEXCARD officials have revised certain aspects of the program since its introduction in November 1993, according to spokeswoman Jacqueline Ross. "We're making it easier and better for sailors to use," she said. "For instance, based on comments from the field, we're extending billing periods to allow customers more time to make payments."

The program has several controls "to minimize the temptation for junior enlisted personnel to incur excessive debt," an official said. These controls



include purchase limits based on rank, and chief petty officer signature verification on applications by junior enlisted personnel. The exchange will not issue cards to persons who have a history of bad checks or delinquent payments. An automated follow-up system has been installed for personnel with overdue accounts.

As with AAFES' charge plan, all authorized customers from all services, military retirees and Reservists can use the NEXCARD. Family members with authorized exchange privileges and their own income can apply for accounts and credit limits. In the past, they could use only their sponsors' accounts.

NEXCARD has a \$200 minimum purchase requirement in the United States and a \$60 minimum overseas. Customers can charge up to \$2,000, based on their ranks. 

Mr. Williams is a writer with the American Forces Information Service.

Maintenance Award Goes to 751st MI Battalion for Second Year

Story and photo by Sgt. 1st. Class Kiki Bryant

The 751st Military Intelligence Battalion walked away with the prize for the second consecutive year during the annual Department of the Army Maintenance Excellence Award (Intermediate Unit Category). Areas evaluated included the electronics maintenance, the Phoenix Flight detachment and the Headquarters Service Company.

Battalion safety programs, energy conservation; Army Idea for Excellence Program; and fraud, waste and abuse programs were also reviewed.

The unit's road to recognition as the Army's finest, began with a nomination by the 501st MI Brigade and a subsequent nomination by INSCOM.

The 751st had to put together an impressive packet that accounted for 30 percent of the evaluation. The packet had to contain information on the table of distribution and allowance equipment personnel; readiness; maintenance management; maintenance training; and cost and savings. Making it to the semi-finals meant that the 751st was competing against at least two dozen active duty units. The quality of the packets narrowed this number down to three units for each of the four unit categories.

Staff Sgt. Robert Fye, the electronic maintenance branch's shop foreman who has

the job of ensuring that personnel are available to maintain the equipment 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, credits this year's success to continuity of personnel. In addition to Fye, five soldiers who helped win the award last year and two civilian employees who had been with the unit for several years made up the winning team.

"The continuity really helps," said Fye. "These five people knew what to do and what to keep track of. The historical knowledge of anyone staying in Korea for more than one year is a benefit to everyone."

Spec. Paul Taylor was also in the unit during last year's competition. "Our winning has a lot to do with the OIC, the shop foreman and the NCOIC. There's a lot of coordination and cooperation to get the job done. Winning feels great. It's something to boast about."



Staff Sgt. Robert Fye, EMB foreman, tries to figure out what's keeping the play button from working on a tape recorder.

Chief Warrant Officer Elisabeth Eddy, electronics maintenance branch chief, agrees that continuity was vital; however, she said maintenance, sustaining and automation were equally important. "We maintained and did a lot of improvements. This helped the shop's atmosphere and kept the soldiers motivated."

Eddy said they automated the repair shop, the publications library and the safety programs. "The evaluators said it (the safety program) is the best they've ever seen," she said. The credit for the safety program goes to Sgt. Donald Barnes. According to Fye, the automation saves 20 to 25 minutes when looking up repair parts and over 30 minutes when researching publications.

The evaluators also gave pretty high marks for the arms room and nuclear, chemical and biological room. "Had they not won, they wouldn't have known what else they could have done to win," Eddy commented, after hearing the evaluators' praise for the unit.

INSCOM notified the unit of their success March 15. An official awards ceremony took place in June at the Pentagon. Eddy and Chief Warrant Officer Jimmy Clark, Phoenix Flight Detachment maintenance officer, accepted the award. ✻

Sgt. 1st. Class Bryant was the PAO NCO with the 501st MI Brigade, Korea.

Joint Services Training Promotes Understanding

Story and photos by Capt. William J. Kelly III

“Excellent training and a lot of fun” is the way U.S. Air Force Col. Robert A. Leech, commander of the Medina Regional SIGINT Operations Center, San Antonio, Texas, summed up his day with soldiers at a recent M-16 qualification range.

Leech fired on the M-16 qualification range with 26 members of the 748th Military Intelligence Battalion at Camp Bullis, Texas. The 748th MI Battalion is the Army element of the four-service MRSOC and provides a significant percentage of the analysts and collectors working at the site.

“While training less frequently than I would like, I enjoy training with all servicemembers under my command,” said Leech. “Each service has service-unique requirements they must fulfill, and training with the Army,

Marines and Navy gives me a much better perspective on what commanders from each service must demand from their personnel.

“Army requirements are substantially different from (those of) the Air Force,” he said. “It’s eye-opening for me to see what you require of your soldiers. I see the difference every day in your training requirements. Moreover, the quarterly training brief that the battalion commander (Lt. Col. David C. Kirk) gave to Col. (G. Dickson) Gribble (commander, 704th MI Brigade) was very enlightening. I was truly surprised by the extent of required training levied on all soldiers.”

Leech is a strong supporter of the required Army training. “I recognize my duty to send well-trained soldiers

back to other units when they leave Medina. “However,” he stated, “this places a twofold demand on soldiers to be both technically and tactically proficient. We have a 24 hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year, real-world mission at the MRSOC. Thus, soldiers, Marines, sailors and air intelligence personnel must sacrifice a lot of time and effort to accomplish both our mission and all of their required training.”

The Air Force colonel truly trained to standard at the Camp Bullis range. He rode the bus to the range with the other qualifiers, received primary marksmanship instruction and a safety brief before zeroing a weapon. After firing from both the foxhole supported and prone unsupported positions, he pulled his share of a range “police call” to gather up expended brass. When quizzed as to his qualifying score, Leech smiled

A 748th Military Intelligence Battalion soldier fires an M-16 at the Medina Regional SIGINT Operations Center at San Antonio, Texas, under the watchful eye of the scorer.





Sgt. 1st Class George Parkinson (kneeling) advises Air Force Col. Robert A. Leech on zeroing technique.

and said, "I'm glad we have the Army to protect us!"

"Like any commander," he said, "my favorite time is that which I get to spend with my people. It's especially gratifying to spend it out here under a

beautiful Texas sky with a motivated group of young soldiers."

He concluded his visit with soldiers by saying, "I really had a great time. I sincerely look forward to training with you again in the future." ✕

Capt. Kelley is the commander of Headquarters, Headquarters Company, 748th MI Battalion, San Antonio, Texas.

Headquarters Staff Starts Monthly Run

The first Intelligence and Security Command, Fort Belvoir, Va., command sergeant major's run was held the end of May. The purpose of the run was to build esprit de corps among the headquarters staff noncommissioned officers by having all the sergeants major leading the way. Fun was had by all, so Command Sgt. Maj. Art Johnson has decided to have a monthly noncommissioned officers' run for corporals and above. It will be held the last Friday of the month. If you are on temporary duty assignment to the headquarters, come on out and join us.

Trained and Ready — Send Us!

Staff Sgt. Thomas Wiederstein



Combat Identification — A Solution to Fratricide

By Carter Elliott

On the modern battlefield, the problem of combat identification has become more difficult, and new strategies are required. Two primary causes for the complexity of the identification problem are the proliferation of advanced weapon capabilities and the changing global environment.

The identification of targets on the battlefield has always been a necessary part of combat. Positive identification helps to reduce fratricide and increase battlefield effectiveness.

The National Ground Intelligence Center (Provisional) in Charlottesville, Va., is charged with evaluating data on a variety of subjects to support the research, development and acquisition process for military equipment as well as providing threat data to operational forces.

One of NGIC's areas of responsibility is combat identification systems and technologies, both current and projected. NGIC is assessing this area for the Army staff in an effort to employ foreign off-the-shelf technologies. This will reduce system costs for U.S. combat identification devices.

One goal of weapon developers has been to extend the range at which

an enemy target can be engaged. Increased ranges allow troops to engage the enemy at long distances in both the near-battle and the deep-battle areas. One disadvantage is that weapons can be engaged at distances greater than those at which positive identification can be made. This problem is aggravated by other battlefield conditions, such as smoke, environmental conditions and "low observable" technologies that reduce the observed signature of a target. The range at which targets must be identified is increasing, while the actual ability to identify a target at a given range is, in some cases, decreasing.

The end of the Cold War has brought about a reduction in the ability to distinguish enemy equipment from friendly equipment. In the future, determining that a tank is a T-72 may not be sufficient, since two opposing sides may be using T-72s. Thus, visual identification of a potential target — assuming one is close enough to "see" a target — may still be impossible.

For these reasons, it is clear that new means of CID are necessary for future conflicts. New tactics and doctrine for fighting must be designed in conjunction with the development of new identification equipment. A higher

level of situational awareness will be required, especially on the nonlinear battlefield where many future conflicts may occur. Unfortunately, there are very few fielded CIDs in existence.

Historically, a major factor in fratricide has been poor coordination, accounting for 45 percent of the casualties. Target misidentification has followed at 26 percent, soldier inexperience has been responsible for 19 percent, and the remaining 10 percent has resulted from a combination of factors. Fratricide incidents during Operation Desert Storm clearly underscored the need for improved CID systems. Even more recently, the accidental shoot-down of U.S. Army Blackhawk helicopters by F-15s has brought the matter to a boiling point.

Identification, friend or foe, has been an important issue for many years. Within the context of land warfare, however, most of the existing identification systems provide only a ground-to-air capability, which affords anti-fratricide protection for aircraft. Because of the ground-to-ground and air-to-ground fratricide incidents during the Gulf War, renewed attention has been focused on CID. CID includes ground-to-air IFF capabilities but

Siclamen System Equipment



stresses new approaches to provide ground-to-ground and air-to-ground capabilities as well.

CID techniques can be cooperative or noncooperative. Cooperative systems require the target platform to send a predetermined reply to an interrogation signal. Noncooperative systems require no response and perform identification using imaging or signature processing techniques.

Cooperative techniques generally provide a more accurate target identification than noncooperative techniques. In the case of a friendly response, there is a positive identification that leaves little doubt of the validity of the identification. However, cooperative systems have several disadvantages. As active systems, they are generally susceptible to intercept; the interrogation and response signals act as beacons and give away friendly locations.

The advantage of noncooperative techniques is that because no response is necessary from the target, identification is made independent of action on the part of the target, thus eliminating reliance on the target. This type of system can also supplement cooperative techniques such as IFF. The main disadvantage of noncooperative techniques is that the identification process is more subjective; multiple forms of identification can be required to ensure identification accuracy.

Since the mid-1970s, Germany and France have both been involved in the development of cooperative CID systems. The Siemens Corporation started work on the CAPRIS concept in the 1970s for the West German Ministry of Defense to satisfy air-defense and land-battle requirements. The concept was first evaluated in functional tests around 1975 and existed in prototype form shortly thereafter.

In the late 1970s, the West German Army Combat Training School at Münster demonstrated the CAPRIS to NATO representatives in the form of an exercise, showing that weapon engagement ranges could be more than doubled without danger of fratricide, using the CAPRIS.

Some of the following weapon systems were fitted with the experimental CAPRIS equipment for the exercise: the Leopard main battle tank, Jaguar missile tank destroyer, Luchs reconnaissance vehicle, Marder infantry carrier, Milan man-portable anti-tank missile, PAH-1 antitank helicopter, Alpha jet close-air-support aircraft, and two battlefield radars.

Despite this apparent success and the fact that the operational hardware for the CAPRIS should have been available for almost a decade, there are no known deployments of the system.

The Siclamen cooperative system is the only known ground-to-ground application of the Western standard Mark X/XII IFF system. Designed for the French by Thomson-CSF, Siclamen is one of the few ground-to-ground identification systems developed to date. Sales brochures appeared in the early 1980s suggesting the Siclamen was probably developed in the mid- to late-1970s. Although the system has been available for over a decade, the only other deployment outside of France is in Saudi Arabia.

Siclamen also provides an integrated system for use in conjunction with the French RATAC field-artillery fire-control radar or any other type of field or vehicular radar. The system is also compatible with the existing ground-to-air IFF system for identification of helicopters and airplanes operating over the combat zone and can operate in conjunction with a cryptographic system for very high security.

Although the majority of fielded CID systems are cooperative, noncooperative systems will probably become the trend in the future. Included in this category are acoustic-based helicopter detection systems, which can detect and classify helicopters based on the acoustic signatures created by the main and tail rotors. France and the United Kingdom are developing devices that employ this technology. Typical classification ranges are from five to 10 km. Active radar can

also be used to classify targets based on the radar return signature from the rotor blades. In both of the foregoing cases, signatures are compared with data in a signature library and a target classification is made (e.g., the signature is matched with and identified as that of a HIND helicopter).

Most of the existing identification systems employ radio frequency interrogation and reply techniques. However, several of the NATO nations have begun developing identification systems that employ technologies at other than RF. Trends indicate that future identification systems will employ a variety of technologies, including acoustic, millimeter wave, infrared and laser. These technologies are mature in many European countries. Systems using these technologies will potentially be less vulnerable to interception and jamming than the current interrogation/reply approach at RF. CID devices employing these advanced technologies should appear by the end of the decade.

The development of CID equipment has become increasingly important in reducing fratricide on the battlefield, most notably in the aftermath of the Gulf War. However, as weapon engagement ranges increase, problems of accurate target identification also increase. Soldier confidence can be greatly hindered by the fear of firing on friendly forces, a situation that could result in greater losses from enemy fire. Despite the importance of CID, there are very few existing systems that can be used in the air-to-ground or ground-to-ground roles.

The complexity of modern warfare demands enhanced solutions to the problem of target identification, particularly in an era of longer range target acquisition and weapon systems. Without the implementation of combat identification devices, ground forces will continue to be confronted with fratricide problems as coalition forces were during Desert Storm. ✱

Mr. Elliott is a physical scientist with the National Ground Intelligence Center (Provisional), Charlottesville, Va.

Immersed in the Culture of Costa Rica

By Sgt. Latonja M. Stephens

“Pura Vida!” A Costa Rican expression that means a good time or the good life is a phrase that can be used to describe my stay in Costa Rica — just one of the several countries offered by the Army as part of a one-month immersion program for Spanish-speaking linguists to improve their language skills. My country of choice was Costa Rica, simply because I had heard so much about the friendly

Right after meeting them, I realized that I would be staying with a family that was just as excited to have me as I was to be staying with them.

people, good food and warm tropical-type weather.

On the evening of Oct. 31, I arrived at the Costa Rican International Airport. After going through customs and picking up my luggage, I searched among the crowds of people hoping to find a sign with my name on it and some friendly person waiting for me. Unfortunately, there was no one wait-

ing for my arrival. As I found out later, my host family did not own a car. I was forced to put my rusty Spanish-speaking skills to use and ask for a taxi which, surprisingly, was not as hard as I thought. For 1,400 “colones” (which is equal to about 12 American dollars) the taxi driver — who I’m sure could have competed in and won any speed car race — managed to deliver me to my host family’s home safely.

Right after meeting them, I realized that I would be staying with a family that was just as excited to have me as I was to be staying with them. From that moment on, the toughest — and probably the most frustrating — part of learning another language began for me. That was to effectively communicate my questions, thoughts and needs entirely in Spanish.

The following morning, the mother of my “family” prepared the traditional Costa Rican breakfast of “arroz y frijoles” (rice and beans), a cup of fruit, orange juice and tea. Later, I showered and dressed to be ready by 7:20 a.m. and then catch the bus into Los Yoses, where the institute at which I would be studying was located.

When my host mother took me to the front of the Forrester Institute, I went in and discovered that I was just one of many people from all over the world who had come to Costa Rica, and the institute in particular, either to learn Spanish or improve their Spanish language skills.

The first thing the institute did was hand out a small packet that gave a brief description of what the host family would provide, some of the things to expect in Costa Rica, and a map of the area. Next, everyone was given a short oral exam by one of the instructors to determine the level of

the Spanish course best suited for each of them.

After the test, I was told that I would be in the advanced course and wouldn’t have to report to school until 1:20 p.m. My classes would be from 1:20 p.m. until 5:20 p.m., Monday through Friday. The remainder of the time was mine to explore Costa Rica and to “immerse” myself.

The country’s climate consists of two seasons — rainy and dry. Its coastal location offers a number of natural attractions. One can visit the many volcanos, rain forests, natural reserves, museums and beaches. The institute offers excursion packages to students at a cost of \$60 per week, but for a few dollars you can get a couple of friends together and take the bus to any of those places yourself.

“Los Ticos” (a nickname for Costa Ricans) are very flattered to know that a stranger is trying to speak their language. For this reason, most visitors probably have very little trouble asking for help.

In the center of the city, there are large open markets where you can buy any type of souvenir imaginable, from T-shirts to locally made jewelry and furniture.

As in any big city, foreigners are obvious and make easy targets for thieves and pickpockets. I made it a habit to wear very little jewelry.

Also, traffic laws are not widely enforced, so it is necessary to be very cautious when crossing the street, because even the most basic rules — like stopping for red lights — are many times ignored.

“La comida,” or “the food,” of Costa Rica is varied, with delicious fruits like guayaba, grandilla, guayanba and vegetables like chaote and yucca. The host families make sure that the students residing with them have two meals a day, breakfast



Costa Rica is a country that possesses much tropical beauty.

and dinner. Most of the time, these meals consist of a rice dish, salad, a meat (of which the Costa Ricans seem to eat very little), fruit and a drink called "refresco" made from the juice of a fruit mixed with water, and with sugar on the side to taste.

Rarely do Costa Ricans eat white "square" bread, as they like to call it, or processed yellow cheese. Their bread is brown, and their cheese is white, resembling goat cheese.

One of the most famous dishes, especially during the holidays, is tamales — but not the same kind we are accustomed to seeing in Texas or Mexico. Costa Rican tamales consist of pieces of pork, beef and vegetables mixed with what they call "masa" (dough) wrapped in the leaves of "plátanos" (plantains).

The supermarkets, although not as large those in the United States, carry many of the foods Americans are used to and are very expensive.

For those who plan to participate in the Army's immersion program, I've put together a few tips that may be helpful for your trip, especially if you decide to choose Costa Rica.

1. Make sure you have a list of your company's phone number, your platoon sergeant's number and your host family's number. Also, before you leave, have the name and number of your point of contact at the U.S. Embassy in the country you're going to, in case an emergency arises.

2. Before leaving, make copies of your passport to carry with you while in the other country, and leave the actual passport in a safe place in the home you're staying in to reduce the chances of losing it.

3. Be sure that when you change currency you do it at a bank or store; don't try to change currency on the

street. Also, keep a few U.S. dollars available, as they are accepted everywhere, and in some places exclusively. Avoid changing currency in airports as you'll receive a lower rate of exchange for your dollar. Try to keep money on your person instead of in a handbag or book bag.

4. Avoid telling people your military status, because there are people there from many other countries.

5. Avoid wearing flashy jewelry and big watches on your wrist.

6. Try not to travel alone, especially at night, whether male or female.

7. If possible, bring an international phone card to make calls back to the States if an emergency arises.

8. Keep extra money aside for your return back to the airport and to pay the airport tax that many countries require before they will stamp your passport to return to the United States.

Although I only stayed in Costa Rica for a month using Spanish 24 hours a day, seven days a week, it improved not only my speaking skills, but also my listening skills immensely. Through the immersion program, I was given the chance to experience firsthand a different culture and in many ways gain new respect and appreciation for my own. This program, I believe, is a wonderful opportunity for every Spanish-speaking linguist or soldier involved with the language.

It's been several months now since my return from Costa Rica, but the people, sights and sounds of that country will be an experience I'll never forget. "Pura Vida!" 🌿

Sgt. Stephens is assigned to Company B, 748th MI Battalion, San Antonio, Texas.

500th MI Brigade Provides Intelligence Support for Pacific Theater

Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Service Group, was constituted June 30, 1952, in the Regular Army; activated Sept. 1, 1952, at Tokyo, Japan; and assigned to the U.S. Army Far East Command.

The mission of the 500th MI Service Group was to provide translation service and intelligence support. It assumed the mission and personnel of the concurrently discontinued Military Intelligence Support Group, Far East — successor to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, which had existed since 1942 translating documents in support of U.S. forces in the Pacific.

By the end of 1957, Headquarters, 500th MI Service Group, had gone through three redesignations. First it was redesignated on March 28, 1954, as Headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence Group; on July 1, 1955, as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 500th Military Intelligence Group; and on June 24, 1957, it became the 500th Military Intelligence Group, but was inactivated less than a year later.

On March 25, 1961, the 500th MI Group (Collection) was reactivated at Camp Drake, Japan, and assigned to the U.S. Army, Pacific. The unit was attached to U.S. Army, Japan, for administration and logistics support and placed under the operational control of Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, Headquarters, U.S. Army, Pacific. Upon activation, the 500th MI Group absorbed the mission and personnel of the U.S. Army Command Reconnaissance

Activities, Pacific Command, at Camp Drake. USACRAPAC was then redesignated as Augmentation, 500th MI Group.

USACRAPAC and its predecessor organizations — the Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activities, Korea, (Dec. 10, 1951 to Sept. 20, 1953) and the U.S. Army Combined Command for Reconnaissance Activities, Far East, (Sept. 20, 1953 to 1 July 1957) — emerged as a result of the Korean War to perform field operations intelligence functions. On July 1, 1957, USACRAFE was redesignated USACRAPAC, and on July 1, 1958, USACRAPAC assumed the additional functions of preparing intelligence studies and performing translation service from the discontinued U.S. Army Intelligence Support Center at Camp Zama, Japan.

Besides the collection and intelligence support mission assumed from USACRAPAC, the 500th MI Group gained limited counterintelligence and photographic interpretation functions and the responsibility for the following assigned technical intelligence units: 84th Ordnance Detachment, 589th Quartermaster Detachment, 563rd Transportation Detachment, 610th Engineer Detachment, and 61st Medical Detachment.

Internally, the 500th MI Group was divided into lettered detachments stationed at various locations throughout the Pacific and Far East. On July 25, 1961, the 500th MI Group was redesignated as the 500th Intelligence Corps Group. In July 1964, the photo interpretation functions were trans-

ferred, and on Sept. 24, 1964, the six technical intelligence detachments were inactivated.

Detachment I, 500th MI Corps Group was one of the first Army intelligence elements to serve in Vietnam. From early 1962 through 1966, Detachment I supported the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, in a dual role of advising and assisting the South Vietnamese in intelligence collection, and engaging in limited collection activities itself. Detachment I had 56 officers and enlisted men until its personnel and mission were ultimately absorbed into the 149th MI Group.

The headquarters of the 500th MI Corps Group relocated from Japan to Ford Island, Hawaii, in December 1965. The move to Hawaii was dictated by efforts to reduce expenditures affecting the international balance of payments. On Oct. 15, 1966, the 500th Intelligence Corps Group was redesignated as the 500th Military Intelligence Group. The group later relocated in 1972 to Helemano Military Reservation. While stationed in Hawaii, the 500th MI Group was recognized for its contributions throughout the Pacific area during the Vietnam War; most notably by the Meritorious Unit Commendation (1968-1969) and Meritorious Unit Commendation (1972-1974).

The 500th MI Group was relieved from assignment to U.S. Army, Pacific, and assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency on Nov. 1, 1974. In July 1976, the unit headquarters was relocated from Hawaii to Camp Zama, Japan. Camp Zama's own military history began in 1935 when the Japanese

Diet laid plans for a military academy near the small town of Zama. In late 1937, the completed academy opened its doors to Japanese officer candidates, graduating over 12,000 before closing in 1945.

On Jan. 1, 1977, the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency, along with the 500th MI Group, was reassigned to the newly formed U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. On Oct. 1, 1977, the group was made directly subordinate to Headquarters INSCOM. In April 1978, the unit received the distinctive designation "Pacific Vanguard." On Oct. 1, 1979, the 500th MI Group assumed a greater multidiscipline role with the assignment of other INSCOM units beginning on Oct. 1, 1979.

Shortly after the group's redesignation as the 500th Military Intelligence Brigade on Oct. 16, 1987, the group received the Army Superior Unit Award for 1986-87 from the Chief of Staff of the Army.

The 500th MI Brigade was established to provide echelons above corps and echelons corps and below intelligence and electronic warfare support to Army units in the Pacific Theater. The only exception is Korea, which is supported by the 501st MI Brigade. The 500th is commanded by USAINSCOM, but since 1987 has been under operational control of the United States Army Pacific and its predecessor, the United States Army Western Command.

During Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm, 13 brigade soldiers



500th Military Intelligence Brigade


"Scientia Potentia Est"
(*"Knowledge is Power"*)

Established: Activated as the 500th Military Intelligence Service Group Sept. 1, 1952, at Tokyo, Japan, and assigned to the Far East Command. It evolved to become the 500th Military Intelligence Brigade on Oct. 16, 1987.

Location: Camp Zama, Japan

Personnel: 185 (Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment); 160 local nationals and Department of Army civilians; brigade total is 585.

Mission: The mission of the 500th is to conduct multidiscipline intelligence collection, analysis and reporting; and counterintelligence operations and services in United States Army Pacific Command as directed by United States Army Pacific, United States Army Japan/IX Corps, national tasking authorities and service agreements.



205th Military Intelligence Battalion

"Pacific Vigilance"

Established: Oct. 15, 1992


Location: Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii

Personnel: 240

Mission: The mission of the 205th MI Battalion is to support Pacific warfighters by conducting echelons above corps and echelons corps and below intelligence, security and electronic warfare operations in the Pacific theater.

from its units in Japan and Hawaii volunteered to deploy to Saudi Arabia and fill critical shortages in military intelligence and special forces units. An additional 47 participated in Operation Desert Storm. Several of the brigade's subordinate intelligence collection units were recognized at the

national level for their vital contributions to the allied victory and the liberation of Kuwait.

The 500th MI Brigade celebrates its unit day on Sept. 1 to commemorate the date of its original activation in 1952. 



AUGUST 7, 1789

U.S. WAR DEPARTMENT

ESTABLISHED

Army Civilians Enhance Military Intelligence

By Dr. John P. Finnegan

The history of military intelligence — the collection of information on adversaries — goes back to the American Revolution. Historically, this important and specialized work has been executed by civilians as well as by soldiers. At first, these civilians were volunteers or personnel locally hired by Army commanders. Later, with the creation of the Civil Service in the 1880s, they became full-fledged employees of the War Department and its successor, the Department of the Army.

To gather intelligence on the intentions of the British Army in occupied New York City, George Washington relied on a network of patriotic American civilians operating undercover behind enemy lines. When the American Civil War began, both Union and Confederate commanders found themselves without any

effective intelligence organizations, and turned to volunteer spies. The Confederate sympathizer Rose Greenhow, a lady civilian, provided the Confederate Army with its first indication that Union forces were marching on Bull Run. A little later in the war, Maj. Gen. George McClellan employed the noted private detective Alan Pinkerton as his intelligence chief. For a time, Pinkerton's civilian detectives were the North's primary collectors. Similarly, in February 1862, the War Department assumed control of Lafayette Baker's civilian counterintelligence organization from the State Department. Civilians also assisted in technical collection operations. Professor Thaddeus Lowe set up an observation corps of balloonists for the Army of the Potomac.

Following the Civil War, the Army employed civilian scouts like William "Buffalo Bill" Cody to guide its columns as they pacified the American West.

In 1885, the Army at last created a permanent centralized intelligence organization: the Division of Military Information set up within the Adjutant General's Office. Eighteen years later, this became part of the Army General Staff. From 1885 on, civilian personnel would serve side by side with soldiers in the headquarters organization of Army intelligence, helping to provide it with the necessary continuity and expertise in its operations. In the early years, however, their numbers were small, and their status was that of clerks.

In many ways, World War I was a watershed in the development of the U.S. Army's intelligence organization. It also witnessed a great expansion of civilian involvement. Hundreds of civilians joined the War Department intelligence staff organization, while

both hired detectives and civilian volunteers supported counterintelligence operations in the United States.

Civilian contributions continued in the war's aftermath. In 1919, the War and State Departments created a jointly funded clandestine cryptanalysis unit operating out of a brownstone house in New York City. Headed by Herbert O. Yardley, who had served as a major in World War I, this bureau was all civilian. "Yardley's Bureau" scored a number of important intelligence successes in the period immediately following the war, including breaking the major Japanese diplomatic code in time to give American negotiators a significant edge in the Washington Conference disarmament talks.

Yardley's operation was discontinued in 1929, after the State Department refused to continue further support. All Army cryptologic activities were consolidated under the Signal Corps, which set up a Signal Intelligence Service headed by the legendary code expert William O. Friedman. He recruited a small but talented civilian workforce that accomplished great things. Although an Army officer became head of the SIS in 1935, the service remained essentially a civilian operation, and Friedman continued to provide intellectual direction. In 1940, the SIS was able to break the Japanese machine cipher system known as "PURPLE," allowing the United States to read Japan's most secret diplomatic messages.

Civilians became even more important to Army Intelligence in the aftermath of Pearl Harbor. The Military Intelligence Service, the operating arm of the War Department's intelligence staff element, employed over 1,100 civilians at peak wartime strength. However, recruitment of this expanded force did not proceed

When the American Civil War began, both Union and Confederate commanders found themselves without any effective intelligence organizations, and turned to volunteer spies.

Jimmie B. Garrett

By James L. Gilbert


In June 1942, Jimmie B. Garrett entered federal service; six months later, he accepted a job with the Army Signal Security Agency at Arlington Hall Station, Va.

During World War II, Garrett helped produce cryptographic material that was vital to securing Allied communications worldwide.

After the war, he literally rose through the ranks within the newly established Army Security Agency and assumed positions of increased responsibility. Garrett was responsible for preparation of reports and development of policy and doctrine. From 1962 to 1968, he served as the senior watch officer within the Operations Division.

Garrett became the deputy to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations in 1970. Over the next 15 years, Garrett was looked upon as the resident operations advisor to the DCSOPS and the command group of the U.S. Army Security Agency and its successor, the U.S.

Army Intelligence and Security Command. He provided continuity during the transition of 15 DCSOPSs, and assumed the position of acting DCSOPS for extended periods on six different occasions.

On Dec. 24, 1984, Garrett died while serving as the acting DCSOPS. In recognition of his lasting contributions, the INSCOM's conference room was named in his honor. Garrett was the recipient of the Department of Army decoration for exceptional civilian service and the Meritorious Civilian Service Award. 



U.S. Army photo

Mr. Jimmie B. Garrett

Mr. Gilbert is the Chief of INSCOM's History Office.

smoothly. Col. Alfred McCormack, the distinguished former Wall Street lawyer selected by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to reorganize Army intelligence, complained that "the most maddening difficulties came from the Civil Service, which could not understand why the war should interfere with its timeworn procedures."

Additionally, low salaries and start and stop hiring practices had a crippling effect. As McCormack noted, "Officers found it difficult to understand why a competent economist had to be paid \$8,000, the base salary of a brigadier general." When McCormack went into G2, the highest paid civilian got \$3,600 per year as salary and was the "expert" in German economics. It was only to be expected that he would be — as he was — unqualified for the job.

The contribution of civilians to Army signals intelligence and signal security was even greater. In 1942, the SIS moved to Arlington Station, Va., changed its name to the Signal Security Agency and began a relentless


process of expansion. By 1945, the Signal Security Agency had 5,600 civilian employees on duty at Arlington Hall, most of them female, and had managed to decipher the most important Japanese military codes, shortening the war in the Pacific by an estimated two years.

In certain ways, World War II marked the high point of the Army's dependence upon civilians to staff its intelligence apparatus. As military forces drew down after the war, so did the absolute numbers of civilians who supported them, including those performing intelligence functions. Moreover, as Department of Defense intelligence organizations were formed to assume what previously had been departmental functions, they absorbed many Army civilians. Large numbers of Army civilians went into both the Armed Forces Security Agency (which later became the National Security Agency) and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

However, substantial numbers of civilians still continued to carry on

intelligence and intelligence-related functions within the Army, serving in positions as diverse as those of administrator, secretary, computer programmer, electronics specialist, action officer and school instructor.

Further civilian opportunities were opened up in the late 1950s when the Army established a Military Intelligence Civilian Excepted Career Program to provide civilian augmentation to selected professional disciplines.

Most recently, all Army civilian personnel in intelligence specialties or in intelligence organizations have been integrated into a new Civilian Intelligence Personnel Management System. It is designed to provide the Army and the Department of Defense with a more flexible, responsive and creative mechanism for managing civilian personnel assets. 

Dr. Finnegan is a historian with the INSCOM History Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.

1810 German Spy Principles Still Ring True

Translated from the German and submitted by Richard L. Sanders

The following passage is quoted from the book, *About Service on the General Staff of the Army, a Liberal Extract from the French Work by General Grimdard on the Same Subject*, published by a former officer of the German General Staff in Weimar in 1810. In the last 180 years, language and terminology have changed, but the principles of human intelligence — HUMINT — are still essentially the same.

Third Chapter - Spies

Sovereigns, ministers and generals can never know too much about what is going on in enemy, and even friendly, states and their armies. They must therefore try to equip themselves with good spies in the courts [of the nobility], in the armies, cities, towns, and if possible, even in the cloisters of the other states. But that is often not easy to bring about, and therefore, one must choose a man who is clever and understands quickly and who has steady level-headedness for the chief of the department of espionage. Under his leadership, one can then train other officers of the general staff on this subject. Then there will never be a lack of men in the detached corps who have enough practice to be used with confidence in the subject.

Now we want to make a few comments about the various kinds of spies.

1. Among the most important inhabitants of a country (because of rank or position), one can find some who suffer from base greed and can be used as spies. The government has to try to obtain spies of this type before a war because there is much danger involved once a war has started. Even if it appears that the information they can provide is among the best, their use also has drawbacks because, out

of fear of exposure, they can only be in direct correspondence with the minister or general, so their information almost always comes too late.

2. The best potential spies are often priests and intriguing women, or those who have a frivolous lifestyle. These people do not easily draw suspicion and the priests can, especially in Catholic countries, often provide information which no one else can provide.

3. Individuals who are in the enemy army, such as its officers, officers' servants, marketeers and deserters, can indeed provide information on the condition of the enemy, on the direction of its movements, and on the places its detachments are occupying, but usually they won't know more. One therefore needs a lot of them, so one can compare the incoming and often very confusing information so that one can come to the right conclusion about the enemy's intentions.

4. One can almost always obtain spies among the peasants who are intelligent and clever enough. One sends as many of them as one can have under the pretext of selling provisions to the enemy's army, especially on its flanks and lines of communications, to obtain information above all on enemy movements as well as its detachments and the strengths of both. However, such peasants can only be used in an area of at the most four to five hours away, because their knowledge generally does not extend farther. One must therefore obtain new spies of this sort with each movement of the army. One can also obtain just as good information as they can provide from soldiers' wives and camp followers.

5. One can never rely on people who are forced to spy out of fear or

other means, and one would be better off to never use coerced spies.

One can often obtain very useful information by carefully led conversations with residents of enemy cities who come to us because of their business, from prisoners of war, etc., especially if they are educated people.

Doubled spies [double agents] are those who serve both us and the enemy. They, when recognized, are often very useful. In the meantime, one must constantly and as discretely as possible, keep them under close observation when they are among us. They can then be especially useful when one wants to deceive the enemy with false information, in that one only needs to deceive them.

For one and the same issue, one should use several spies at the same time, and it is often useful to have other spies to spy on the actions of them to ensure one is not dealing with double agents.

Spies must always be questioned in secret, whereby one should tell them little and let them talk a lot. One must be especially careful to let them notice something of one's intentions; one must be more careful to deceive them by asking about things of seeming importance which are not important.

In spite of all of the previously suggested cautions, one can indeed safely rely on the rapport of the spies if they confirm one another's information.

Also it is evident that one should not be too thrifty with spies; thus it would be useful to not pay them poorly even when we receive only insignificant information from them. ✱

Mr. Sanders is chief of the Operations Division, Headquarters, 66th MI Brigade, Augsburg, Germany.

Vehicle Prep Important for Summer Vacations

By Sgt. 1st Class Stephen Barrett

For many Americans, summer-time means vacation time. It's the time many pack the family cars, travel to recreation areas and forget work.

Yet thousands of vacationers don't take maintenance precautions on their cars, vans, motorcycles and campers. As a result, they may spend more money on expensive repair bills than on their vacations.

Auto service representatives with the American Automobile Association say routine car maintenance is the key to avoiding mechanical problems during the spring and summer months.

Bob Livingstone, director of automotive services of AAA-Potomac in Fairfax, Va., offered an inspection checklist. He added motorists should check their owner's manuals for specific maintenance schedules and requirements.

☑ Radiator and Coolant Recovery Tank

To protect a car engine from searing summer heat, regularly check both the coolant level and the antifreeze mixture in the radiator. Livingstone said drivers should visually check coolant levels when engines are cold. Follow the manufacturer's fluid-and flush guidelines. Flush the system if the coolant is rust-colored.

☑ Tires

Livingstone said improper tire pressure causes premature tire wear and difficult handling. Underinflated tires may lead to blowouts and reduce gas mileage by as much as 10 percent. He advised drivers to refer to owner's

manuals for recommended tire pressures and to keep a tire gauge handy.

He also advised to check tire pressure in the morning when tires are cold and to periodically check the spare tire.

☑ Coolant Hoses

Routinely check radiator and heater hoses and replace those that are cracked, bulging or leaking. Livingstone said a new \$15 hose can save \$1,000 in repairs on an overheated engine.



☑ Oil

Change the oil every three months or 3,000 miles, whichever comes first. Livingstone said city driving, especially in congested areas, stresses car engines and makes on-time oil changes more important. He advised changing to a summer-grade oil recommended in some owner's manuals and ensuring oil levels are always in "safe" zones on dipsticks to prevent added engine wear.

☑ Belts

Check the belts driving the alternator, air conditioner, water pump, air pump and power steering. Loose belts reduce efficiency. Worn belts can fail unexpectedly and leave drivers stranded.

☑ Battery

Check the battery to ensure it is securely in place, and clean and replace corroded connections. If the battery is not maintenance-free, check the water level.

☑ Alignment and Suspension

Have the car's alignment and suspension system checked if there is noticeable, uneven tire wear. This is especially important after driving on bumpy, pothole-marred roads.


☑ Chassis

Lubricate the chassis to guard against corrosion from moisture collected during the winter. Lubricate door, hood and trunk hinges; operating linkages; rubber bumpers; and weather stripping.

☑ Exhaust System

If an exhaust system leaks, odorless toxic fumes may enter the vehicle. Have systems repaired if they show signs of wear, such as corrosion and loose, rattling parts.

☑ Air and Fuel Filters

Replace all dirty air and fuel filters. 

Sgt. 1st Class Barrett is a writer for the American Forces Information Service.

Hatch Act Amendments Don't Apply to All Federal Workers

By Sgt. 1st Class Stephen Barrett

Recent amendments concerning political activities under the Hatch Act exclude selected federal workers in addition to U.S. military personnel.

The Hatch Act reform amendments, in effect since Feb. 3, allow federal employees to participate in political activities away from work. Although many Hatch Act restrictions still apply, federal employees may now actively campaign for or against candidates in partisan elections.

A memorandum from DoD's Office of Special Counsel said DoD workers may manage political campaigns, make speeches in favor of or against candidates and hold office in a partisan political club or party.

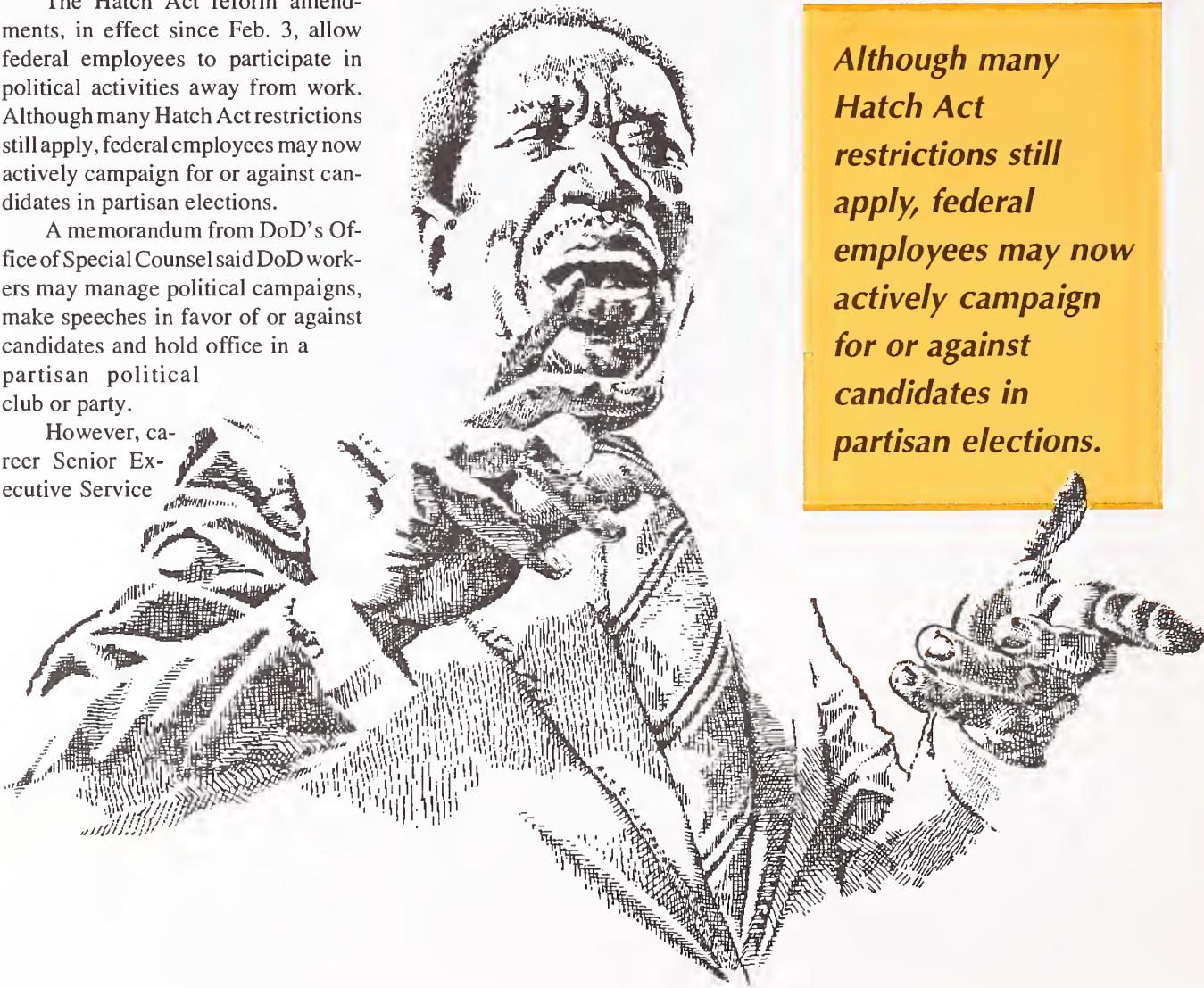
However, career Senior Executive Service

members, employees in law enforcement, national security, administrative law and contract appeals boards are excluded from the Hatch Act amendments. In addition, employees of the National Security Agency and

Defense Intelligence Agency also fall under the old law.

Other government agencies affected include the FBI, CIA, Federal Election Commission, Secret Service and divisions of the Internal Revenue Service and Department of Justice.

Although many Hatch Act restrictions still apply, federal employees may now actively campaign for or against candidates in partisan elections.



U.S. armed forces must follow their service regulations on political activities, according to Maj. John Hutson, administrative law officer for the Army's Military District of Washington. He said the military services build their political regulations on DoD Directive 1344.10. "Those rules have not changed, even with the amendments," he said.

Most military guidelines also apply to federal workers. The Office of Personnel Management is preparing printed guidelines on the Hatch Act amendments. Until those are available, federal workers and servicemembers with questions on political activities may call their local staff judge advocate or call the DoD Office of Special Counsel at (800) 854-2824.

Allowed Political Activities

- Register, vote and express a political opinion on political candidates and issues, but not as a representative of the armed forces;

- Promote voter registration, provided it does not influence or interfere with the election process;

- Join political clubs and attend meetings when not in uniform;

- Serve in local part-time, nonpartisan civil offices such as a PTA chairperson, provided it doesn't interfere with military duties;

- Serve as nonpartisan election officials, provided it doesn't interfere with military duties;

- Sign petitions for specific legislative action or to place candidates on official election ballots, provided the signing does not obligate members into joining partisan political activities, and the signing is as a private citizen, not as an armed forces representative;

- Write letters to editors expressing personal views on public issues, provided those views don't promote a partisan political cause;

- Write personal letters, not for publication, expressing preference for specific candidates or causes, provided letters are not part of an organized letter-writing campaign;

- Make monetary contributions to a political party or candidate;

- Display political bumper stickers on private automobiles.

Prohibited Political Activities

- Using authority or influence to interfere with an election, soliciting votes for specific candidates or issues and requiring or soliciting political contributions;

- Becoming partisan candidates for civil offices or engaging in public or organized solicitations of others to become partisan candidates for nomination and election to civil offices;

- Participating in partisan political campaigns or management, or making speeches for partisan campaigns;

- Making campaign contributions to another armed forces member or to a civilian officer or employee of the United States promoting political objectives or causes;

- Soliciting or receiving campaign contributions from other armed forces members or civilian officers or employees of the United States promoting political objectives or causes;

- Allowing or causing to be published partisan political articles signed or written by servicemembers for vote

solicitation for or against partisan political parties or candidates;

- Serving in any official capacity or being listed as sponsors of partisan political clubs;

- Speaking before partisan political gatherings to promote partisan political candidates or parties;

- Participating in radio, television or other programs or group discussions as advocates of partisan political parties or candidates;

- Conducting political opinion surveys under the auspices of partisan political groups, or distributing partisan political literature;

- Performing clerical or other duties for partisan political committees during campaigns or on Election Day;

- Soliciting or engaging in partisan fund raising activities with federal offices or facilities, including military installations;

- Marching or riding in partisan political parades;

- Displaying large political banners, signs or posters on the top of or on the side of private vehicles;

- Participating in any organized effort to get voters to the polls if the effort is organized by partisan political parties;

- Selling tickets or promoting fund-raising political dinners and events;

- Attending partisan political events as official armed forces representatives. ✱

Sgt. 1st Class Barrett is a writer for the American Forces Information Service.




Drink Cool Water During Hot Summer Months

In extreme heat, a soldier may lose more than a quart of water per hour through sweating.

To prevent dehydration or heat injury, soldiers must replace lost water. Water should be sipped, not gulped, and it should be cool whenever possible. And because thirst is not an adequate indicator of the need for water, soldiers must drink even when they do not feel thirsty. Commanders and other leaders should set hydration (water consumption) standards and enforce them.

Alcohol and soft drinks are not substitutes for water. Alcohol increases the likelihood of dehydration; soft drinks are not absorbed as rapidly as water into body tissue. In fact, soft drinks that contain salts, such as bottled

or powdered sports drinks, may increase an individual's water requirements. The chart below is a guideline for water requirements. 

Reprinted from Countermeasure, May 1994.

Water Requirements

Activity	Typical Duties	Quarts per Person per Day for Drinking	
		<80°	>80°
Light	Desk work, guard work, operating radio	6	9
Moderate	Route march on level ground, tank operations	9	12
Heavy	Forced march, route march heavy load/MOPP, digging-in	12	15

Pesticides and Children

By Dr. Edward S. Evans

A recent report by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences concerning pesticides in the diets of infants and children has generated renewed interest in protecting them from harmful pesticide residues.

Yet, while we need to ensure that pesticide residues on food do not harm our children, an even greater danger exists with the storage and use of pesticides in the home.

While pesticides are useful in managing garden and household pests, they must be stored and handled properly.

A U.S. Environmental Protection Agency report on pesticides in and around the home revealed some significant findings:

✖ Almost half of all households with children under age 5 had at least one pesticide stored in an unlocked cabinet less than four feet off the ground.

✖ About 75 percent of households without children under 5 also stored pesticides in unlocked cabinets less than four feet off the ground. Some 13 percent of child pesticide poisonings occur in homes other than the children's own.

✖ Bathrooms and kitchens were the areas most likely to have improperly stored pesticides. Examples of pesticides stored in these areas include various insect sprays, repellents and baits; flea and tick shampoos/dips for pests; chlorine bleach; kitchen and bath disinfectants; and rat poison. Other household pesticides include swimming pool cleaners and weed killers.

The following are some EPA recommendations for preventing accidental poisoning of children:

☑ Always store pesticides away from the reach of children, in locked cabinets or garden sheds. Childproof latches, available in hardware stores, may also be installed on cabinets.

☑ Read the label of any pesticide and follow the directions to the letter, including all precautions and restrictions.

☑ Before applying pesticides indoors or outdoors, remove children, toys and pets from the area. Keep them away until the pesticide has dried or as long as recommended on the label.

☑ If you are interrupted while using a pesticide, be sure to put the container out of the reach of children.

☑ Never transfer pesticides to other containers that children might associate with food or drink.

☑ Never place rodent or insect baits where small children can get to them.

☑ Use child-resistant packaging properly by closing containers tightly after use.

☑ Alert others to the potential hazard of pesticides, especially care givers and grandparents.

☑ Teach children that pesticides are poisons — something they must not touch. Place "Mr. Yuk" stickers on pesticide containers.

☑ Keep the telephone number of your area poison-control center near your phone.

☑ In an emergency, try to determine to what the child was exposed and what part of the body was affected, *before* you take action. The pesticide label explains emergency treatments. Give the indicated first aid immediately, *before* contacting the poison-control center, a physician or 911. If you take your child to an emergency room, take the pesticide container along so that the physician can read the pesticide's ingredients.

Finally, remember: *pesticides are not just toxic to pests.* ☘

Dr. Evans is a program manager for the Pesticide Risk Management Office, U.S. Army Environmental Hygiene Agency, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.



First Line of Defense Against Terrorism: **A Security-Conscious Attitude**

There have been relatively few terrorist incidents within the United States. This is probably due to the complications of supporting a terrorist operation in this country, particularly if the terrorist organization is based in another part of the world.

This low level of actual terrorist operations within our borders cannot be an excuse for complacency. A lax attitude plays right into

the hands of terrorists. They are real professionals who have it down to a science, so we must develop our counterterrorism methods as a science.

Whether a member of the U.S. armed forces, government employee or family member, you are a visible representative of our government. Thus, you are a target of opportunity for those seeking to influence our actions as a nation.

As a potential victim, you may not understand the cause being served by the violence, but it will be all too real.

There is no absolute protection against terrorism. But by following daily personal security measures, you'll be more alert and less subject to attack.

Your attitude toward security is most important. By taking certain actions and changing certain habits, you can lessen your chances of becoming a terrorist target.

Protective Measures

There is a great deal you can do to lessen your chances of becoming a terrorist target.

- Encourage security awareness in your family and discuss what to do if there is a security threat.

- Be alert for surveillance attempts, suspicious persons or activities, and report them to the proper authorities.

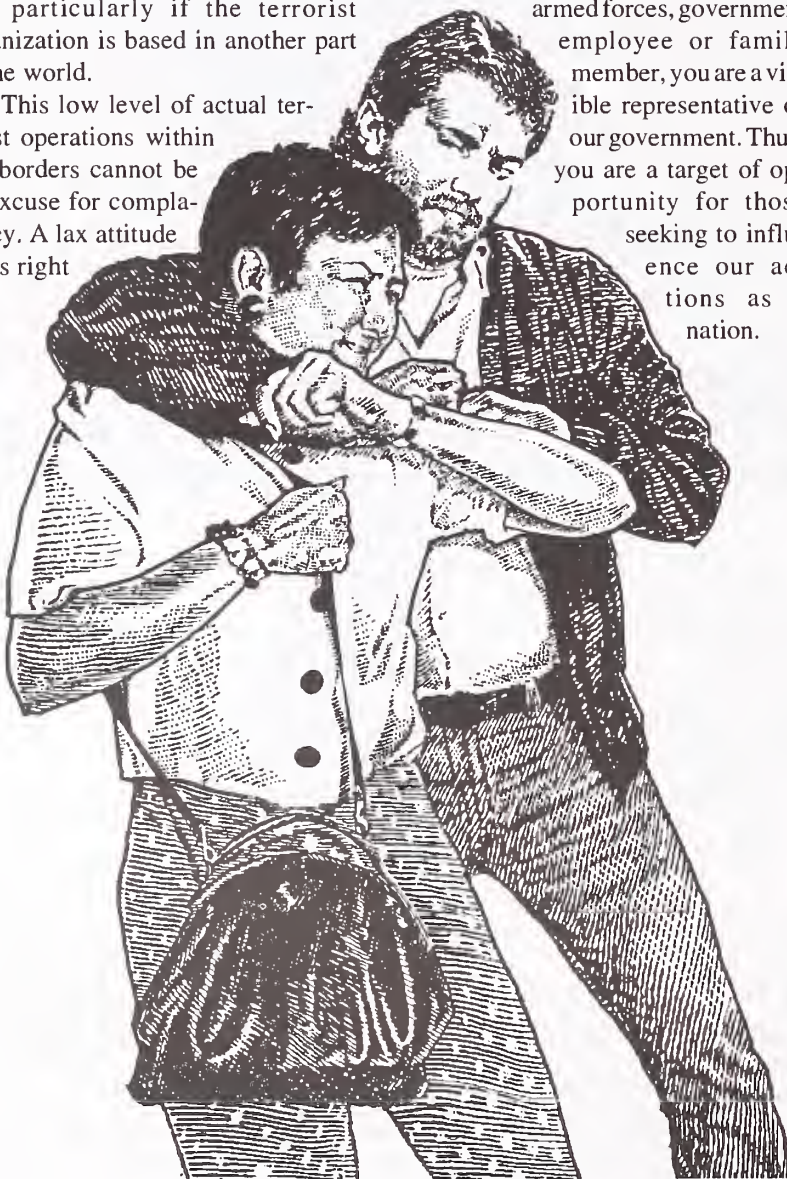
- Vary personal routines whenever possible.

- Get in the habit of "checking in" to let your friends and family know where you are or when to expect you.

- Always carry change for the telephone. Know the emergency numbers for police, fire, ambulance and hospital.

- Know the locations of civilian police, military police, government agencies and other safe locations where you can find assistance.

- Avoid public disputes or confrontations. Report any trouble to the proper authorities.



- Set up simple signal systems which can alert family members or associates that there is a danger.

- Carry identification showing your blood type and any special medical conditions. Keep one week's supply of essential medication on hand.

- Keep a low profile. Shun publicity. Do not flash large amounts of money.

- Do not unnecessarily divulge your home address, phone number or family information.

- Maintain your personal affairs in good order. Keep wills current, have powers of attorney drawn up, and take measures to ensure family financial security.

Suggestions for Foreign Travel

When traveling, follow these personal security measures to prevent possible hijacking and to increase your chances of surviving one:

- Avoid unofficial travel to high threat areas.

- Limit temporary duty travel to high-risk areas deemed absolutely mission essential.

- Before traveling through high-risk airports or areas, familiarize yourself with the DoD Code of Conduct Guidance for Personnel Subject to Terrorist Activity.

- Before traveling, request a "threat brief" on recommended precautionary measures.

- Use military aircraft or MAC charter whenever possible when traveling in high-threat areas.

- Avoid wearing military uniforms on commercial aircraft in high-threat areas or high-risk airports.

- Wear nondescript civilian clothing on commercial flights. Don't wear apparel clearly of U.S. origin such as cowboy hats.

- Wear civilian clothing on military aircraft if connecting with a commercial flight that transits a high-risk area.

- Send classified material through approved channels. Don't hand-carry it, except when it's mission essential.

- Do not put your military rank on travel documents.

- Do not mark baggage with your military rank, insignia or duty station.

- Do not loiter in public sections of the airport. Where possible, proceed quickly through security checkpoints to secure areas to await flight.

- Do not discuss your military association with anyone.

- Be aware that all hijackers may not reveal themselves at the same time. A lone hijacker may be used to draw out security personnel for neutralization by other hijackers.

- Blend with other passengers.

- If traveling on a tourist passport, remember that this is only a shallow attempt to conceal military or Department of Defense affiliation.

- Show your tourist passport for identification.

Actions in the Event of a Terrorist Incident

If You Are Attacked —

- Keep the safety of you and your family as your first concern.

- Comply with the demands of your attacker or captor to avoid serious injury or death.

- Avoid use of weapons you're not trained and skilled in using.

- Make mental notes of pertinent facts such as the sex, age, height, build, race or nationality, complexion, hair style, scars, tattoos, or other unusual features of your attackers. Note the license number, state, style, color, make, year, damage or other characteristics of vehicles.

If You Are Held Captive —

- Attempt to stay calm and alert.

- Remember that the primary objective of your family and law enforcement officials will be to secure your safe return as quickly as possible.

- Do not attempt to fight back.

- Comply with instructions of your abductors as well as you can without aiding their cause.

- Do not discuss what actions may be taken by your family, friends or unit.

- Make a mental note of as many details as possible: movement direction, distance, speeds, landmarks, special odors and distinctive sounds.

- Make a mental note of the characteristics of your abductors.

- Do not expect to have a good opportunity to escape. Do not attempt to escape unless you have a 100 percent chance to succeed.

- Avoid making provocative remarks to your abductors. They may be unstable individuals who will react irrationally.

- Request special medicine or medical attention immediately if you have a disease or physical condition that requires treatment.

- Try to establish some kind of rapport with your captors. You will be less likely to be harmed.

- Do not be alarmed by the passing of time as it is usually an indication that events are working in your favor.

- Do not reveal access to classified information.

- Ask permission to communicate with the local U.S. embassy or other U.S. government representative, your commander, or family.

- Establish a daily routine to lull your captors and to help you stay alert.

- Attempt to keep a diary, both to occupy your mind and to assist in the recall of events following your rescue.

- If you understand the terrorists' language, consider concealing that fact. It may be to your advantage to do so.

- Try to maintain your composure, dignity, and self respect no matter how primitive your living conditions may be.

see SECURITY, page 29

Intelligence Supports D-Day Invasions

By Dr. John P. Finnegan

Intelligence support for the Normandy invasion during World War II in Europe came mainly from British sources.

The British had a long intelligence tradition and had been working against the German target since 1939. Moreover, by 1944 the Allies had arrived at a formal division of labor in the intelligence field: the British concentrating their efforts on the war in Europe, and the Americans taking the lead in the war against Japan.

Significantly, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's chief intelligence officer, Maj. Gen. Kenneth Strong, was British.

The most valuable intelligence on Nazi dispositions and intentions was produced by communications intelligence, or COMINT, mostly provided by the skilled cryptanalysts at the British Government Code and Cypher School at Bletchley Park. Well before 1944, the British had succeeded in breaking the secret of the Enigma electromechanical cipher machine used by the German armed forces for high-level communications, and were reading most of the messages. The supersensitive intelligence gained from this — known as ULTRA — was tightly held, and disseminated to selected high-ranking officers by specially trained ULTRA representatives. Beginning in 1944, the United States participated in this effort, but only as a junior partner.

A small party of American cryptanalysts served at Bletchley Park, and American special security officers provided ULTRA to American commands. However, American suc-

cess against Japanese code systems provided valuable and somewhat unexpected intelligence on conditions in occupied Europe. The Germans briefed the diplomats and military attaches of their Japanese allies, and the reports the Japanese radioed back to Tokyo were routinely intercepted by the U.S. Army and decoded at the Signal Security Agency's headquarters at Arlington Hall, Va.

COMINT was central to the Allied intelligence effort, but it was supplemented by the other intelligence disciplines. One was electronic intelligence, or ELINT. Specialized units located and determined the operating frequencies of the German radar network. This intelligence would allow all German radars to be jammed or deceived on D-Day.

Another collection discipline was photo intelligence, or PHOTINT. Al-

lied bombers carried cameras to assess target damage, and there were eight specialized reconnaissance squadrons — four British, four American — that overflowed occupied Europe and brought back aerial photographs of German defense installations. These photos were then interpreted by specialists at the Allied Central Interpretation Unit at Medmenham, England.

Finally, the Allies had excellent human intelligence — HUMINT — to support the planned D-Day operations. Both the British Secret Intelligence Service and the British Special Operations Executive (a wartime sabotage organization) used the French Resistance to set up extensive intelligence networks throughout France. Agents were in regular radio contact with London. As D-Day approached, the American counterpart of the British organizations, the Office of Strategic



Photo by Sue-Simone Hennen

With views like this that the German bunkers provided of Omaha Beach, in all likelihood Operation NEPTUNE — the invasion of Normandy — could not have succeeded without the intelligence information to which the Allies had access.

Services, also became involved in this work.

Allied intelligence successes and operational plans were secured through effective counterintelligence and operational security measures. Here, again, the British took the lead. The secret British security organization, MI-5, was able to track down and arrest all German agents sent into England. Captured Nazi spies were confronted with a choice between execution and collaboration with British counterintelligence. Those who chose to survive were used to send back disinformation to their masters.

MI-5's yeoman efforts were supplemented by those of other Allied security agencies: censorship authorities, the British civil police, and the military counterintelligence organizations such as the British Field Security Police and the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps. Planning documents for Operation NEPTUNE (the

actual invasion of Normandy) were tightly held, and the British Isles effectively cordoned off from foreign contact in the months before D-Day. The cumulative effect of these measures was to deprive Germany of almost all intelligence about the Allied situation. Allied high-level communications systems used machine encipherment and could not be broken; Allied air superiority prevented any effective German aerial reconnaissance, and no German agents remained in place.

In turn, Allied successes in intelligence and counterintelligence paved the way for a successful deception campaign, Operation FORTITUDE. FORTITUDE used a wide variety of ingenious measures to mask the time, location and scale of the D-Day landings from the Germans. The Germans not only were deceived, but stayed deceived. Even after D-Day, a whole German field army remained on guard

on the coast of the Pas de Calais, waiting for what they thought would be the main Allied attack. FORTITUDE succeeded so well because intelligence (and counterintelligence) worked hand in hand with deception. The success of Allied counterintelligence in apprehending all German agents was a precondition of any successful deception operation, and deception was facilitated by the false reports sent back by "doubled" Nazi agents. Finally, the ability to decipher supposedly secure German communications allowed the Allies to monitor Nazi reactions to Operation FORTITUDE.

D-Day was not just a military triumph — it was also an intelligence triumph. ✱

Dr. Finnegan is a historian with INSCOM History Office, Fort Belvoir, Va.

SECURITY, from page 27

■ Remember that while your captors may try to scare you by threatening death, statistically the odds favor a hostage being released alive. You are more valuable to your captors alive.

■ During rescue attempts, remain calm and do not panic. The safest response is to drop to the floor and lie as flat as possible.

Bomb Incidents

The use of explosives has an instantaneous and destructive effect. There is generally an extremely high chance of death to those in the immediate area of the explosion. What is not destroyed in terms of blast is often destroyed through fire.

A bomb is used by a terrorist group for any of four reasons:

■ The bomb is very effective in accomplishing the ultimate objective desired.

■ It is simple to make, even from easily obtainable household products.

■ It is easy to employ. One person can employ it, requiring less manpower.

■ It can be placed and left to explode at a later time, giving the terrorist more than ample time to leave the area.

The use of bomb threats is also prevalent. A bomb threat alone will not cause physical damage, but the effects of a threat will still be disruptive. If done often enough, they can cause negative effects to an organization's ability to function at its typical level of activity.

It is most important that military and civilian personnel know what a bomb looks like, what packaging it may come in, and how to report a bomb threat.

Letter and package bombs may vary in size, shape and components. Be alert for suspicious looking items when receiving and sorting mail. Look for the following indicators:

■ Foreign return address or postmark.

■ Markings of "personal in nature" or "your eyes only."

■ Lopsided weight or heavier weight than usual.

■ Oil or liquid stains.

■ Metal objects or wire visible inside or outside the envelope or package.

■ Stiff objects in a letter.

■ Letters in medium or heavy-weight envelopes.

■ Tape used on the edges and closing flap.

■ Holes and tears (caused by wires or metal).

■ Unusual odor (e.g., the smell of almonds) caused by sweating of explosives.

Article reprinted from Bulletin 2-91, Directorate of Public Affairs, Headquarters, Forces Command, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Total Army Newsline...

News of interest to members of the Total Army ... Active, Reserve, Guard and DA Civilians

Compiled by Maj. Donna L. Walthall

Coming Soon — 19th Army Intelligence Ball

Lt. Gen. Ira C. Owens, deputy chief of staff for intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army; and Maj. Gen. Paul E. Menoher Jr., commanding general, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, invite all active and retired military personnel, Department of Army civilians and their guests to attend the 19th annual Army Intelligence Ball.

Additionally, friends of the Army intelligence community are invited to attend and join in the camaraderie. This year's ball will be held the evening of Sept. 24 at the Radisson Plaza Hotel, Mark Center, Alexandria, Va. Attendance is limited, with tickets available on a first come, first served basis. Tickets will be available in early August for \$40 each. Group seating is available on request. For reservations, ticket price or other information, contact either Lt. Col. Jake East at (703) 695-1758, DSN 225-1758; or Capt. Steve Carney at (703) 607-3398, DSN 227-3398.

(Capt. Steve Carney, HQDA ODCSINT)

Commission Seeks White House Fellows

The President's Commission on White House Fellows is seeking officers to serve as White House fellows in 1995.

White House fellows work for one year in positions as special assistants on the White House staff or at various cabinet-level agencies.

To be eligible, officers must:

- be U.S. citizens;
- be able to participate under Army Regulation 621-7, *Acceptance of Fellowships, Scholarships or Grants*;
- have no adverse actions pending;
- be branch qualified;
- meet the height and weight requirements found in Army Regulation 600-90, *The Army Weight Control Program*; and
- have a strong potential for continued service and promotion.

Officers competing for the program may not compete for other Army-sponsored fellowships or scholarships at the same time, and must request permission from their career branch. The Functional Area Management Development Division, Officer Personnel Management Division, will forward applications to officers with career-branch approval.

Applications must be received by the commission by Dec. 1. The commission is scheduled to select officers for the program in June 1995.

(Army News Service)

WO Candidate Training Consolidates

Just as with any other group of soldiers, the Army's Warrant Officer Corps faces a number of streamlining measures — the latest being the consolidation of WO candidate training sites from both the active and the Reserve components into the existing Warrant Officer Career Center at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Officials at the center say the consolidation will entail transferring re-

sources of the Reserve component WO candidate school at the Army Reserve Readiness Training Center in Fort McCoy, Wis., to the school operated at Rucker.

"That transfer recently was approved by the Army chief of staff," said center director Chief Warrant Officer David Helton. "And we expect the changeover to be completed by the first quarter of fiscal year 1995."

This latest restructuring complements an earlier merging of several active component WO candidate schools at Rucker.

"Plans call for terminating the current Reserve component course at McCoy with the last session in September," Helton said. "Then in October we'll begin an RC-configured course here at Rucker."

Helton noted that the instruction will be modified by compressing the current six-week program into four weeks. "We'll do this by having longer weekday hours of training and by using weekends," he said.

The consolidation of training will centralize all accessions of warrants into the Army. Whether serving on active duty, with the Army National Guard or with the U.S. Army Reserve, the WO candidates will share a common experience, receive a standardized nucleus of officer foundation training, and be evaluated under identical conditions.

He explained that the RC course will be conducted in two phases, each lasting two weeks. Since the phases occur consecutively, the RC candidate has two methods of completing the course: attending Phase 1 for two weeks and taking Phase 2 at a later date, or



opting for attending the two phases back to back. This flexibility mirrors what has been available at McCoy.

"Apart from the obvious economy, we expect to see much benefit from the standardization," Helton concluded.

(Army News Service)

APSA Seeks Fellowship Candidates

The American Political Science Association is seeking active-duty officers to participate in the Congressional Fellows Program.

These officers normally serve in Congress for one year to gain working knowledge of the legislative branch, followed by a three-year utilization requirement.

To be eligible, officers must:

- meet criteria in Army Regulation 621-7, *Acceptance of Fellowships, Scholarships or Grants*;
- hold the rank of major or lieutenant colonel;
- have a strong interest in the legislative process/public affairs;
- not compete for any other Army-sponsored program;
- be available for a utilization assignment immediately following fellowship, outlined in Army Regulation 621-7, paragraph 2-20;
- have demonstrated potential for continued service and promotion.

Officers interested in the program should review Army Regulation 621-7 and submit a "request to compete" to their career branch.

A Total Army Personnel Command board will meet February 1995 to

select three candidates for nomination to APSA, which will select candidates in May 1995 to begin the fellowship year in September 1995.

(Army News Service)

Follow New Rules on Use of Electronic Forms

The U.S. Army Publications and Printing Command has recently provided additional guidance regarding the Army's Electronic Forms Program.

These guidelines emphasize the requirement to acquire approval from the form's proponent for any electronic version of a form.

Although maximum use of official electronic forms is encouraged and design by a specific software has not been mandated, USAPPC continues to fund the design of higher echelon forms to be produced by PerformPro software. INSCOM has purchased a version of this software (FormFlow) for use in the headquarters, and provided sample copies throughout the command. In order to have the most effective program possible, PerformPro software has been deemed the standard electronic forms software for INSCOM.

Establishing a standard software that already has many approved DA, DD, SF, and OF forms is more cost effective and will eliminate hours of needless work designing forms and acquiring approval of various versions of electronic forms.

INSCOM command (IA) forms will be designed at INSCOM Headquarters and provided to subordinate

commands on a continuing basis. Individual local forms will be designed and approved at unit level. HQ INSCOM Forms Management Officer is Carolyn Kulik, (703) 706-1884.

(From USAINSCOM BITS & PIECES)

Exchange Recalls Child Car Seat

Exchange Service officials have announced a National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recall of a child safety seat sold at AAFES outlets.

The "Renolux GT7000 Remote-Control Car Seat" failed to meet federal safety standards for flammability, officials said. However, no injuries were reported, and the NHTSA has urged continued use of the seat until a replacement can be obtained.

AAFES customers in the continental United States who purchased the seat should call (800) 476-5273 to arrange for a free replacement. Overseas customers can receive a new seat by mailing the seat motor's "cut-off cord," with return address, to:

**RENOLUX
1 Freedom Court
Greer, SC 29650**

The Renolux model no. 550-21, available in the AAFES Spring/Summer 1994 Mail Order Catalog, is not involved in the recall, officials said.

Recalled safety seats not stocked in AAFES outlets are the Cosco Dream Ride Seat; and Renolux models GT2000, GT4000, GT5000 and GT5500 made from 1989 to 1993.

(AAFES)



CLASSIC WWII HUMOR RETURNS

WILLIE & JOE *Bill Mauldin*



"Try to say sumpin' funny, Joe."

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, servicemembers of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, they speak again to a new generation. (Copyright 1946 by Bill Mauldin, used with permission.)

WWII CHRONOLOGY, AUGUST 1944

1 (FR) U.S. 12th Army Group commanded by Gen. Omar Bradley becomes operational.

(FR) Allied Forces Headquarters (Mediterranean) changes code word for invasion of southern France from ANVIL to DRAGOON.

7 (USSR) Germans have about stopped Soviet summer offensive. Soviet armies have driven over 400 miles from Dnieper to the Vistula and consequently supply and communications lines are becoming overextended.

8 (Guam) Effective enemy resistance comes to an end.

10 (Med) At AFHQ Gen. Henry M. Wilson receives directive from British Chiefs of Staff to proceed with DRAGOON. Phase I of air operations in preparation for invasion of southern France ends. During Phase II, enemy coastal batteries, radar stations, and troops are to be hit, and the target area is to be isolated by destruction of highway bridges across the Rhone.

19 (N.FR) German Field Marshal von Kluge commits suicide. As a

result of general uprising of French resistance forces in Paris, Germans ask for and are granted truce to last until 23rd so they may withdraw troops.

Event Locations:

(FR) France
(Guam) Guam
(Med) Mediterranean
(N.FR) North France
(USSR) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Source: United States Army in World War II, Special Studies, Chronology 1941-1945, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., 1989.

Calendar of Events

August 1994

National Catfish Month
National Water Quality Month
National Romance Awareness Month

- 1 Friendship Day
- 4 Coast Guard Birthday (1790)
- 7 Purple Heart Anniversary (1782)
- 7 U.S. War Department Established (1789)
- 17 Bad Aibling Station Change of Command, Germany
- 19 INSCOM Day, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 22-24 Philip A. Connelly Awards, San Antonio, Texas
- 26 Women's Equality Day

September 1994

National Hispanic Heritage Month (Sept. 15- Oct. 15)
Cholesterol Education Month
Be Kind to Editors and Writers Month

- 5 Labor Day (Federal Holiday) 100th Anniversary
- 6 Rosh Hashanah
- 10 Federal Lands Cleanup Day
- 11 National Grandparents Day
- 15 Yom Kippur
- 16 Prisoners of War/Missing In Action Recognition Day
- 17 Citizenship Day
- 17-23 Constitution Week
- 18 U.S. Air Force Birthday (1947)
- 19-24 Military Police Corps Anniversary Week
- 21-23 INSCOM Commanders and Command Sergeants
Major Conference, Fort Belvoir, Va.
- 23 Autumn begins
- 24 Army Intelligence Ball, Alexandria, Va.

—1994—

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COMMANDER
USA INSCOM
ATTN IAPAO
8825 BEULAH STREET
FORT BELVOIR VA 22060-5246



Foundations of Army Operations

By Maj. Donna L. Walthall



*Words may be read straight across, backward, up, down or diagonally.
The solution is on page 4.*

AGILITY
AIR DEFENSE
BATTLE COMMAND
COMBAT POWER
CONTROL
DECEPTION
DEPTH

DIRECT FIRE
ECONOMY OF FORCE
FIREPOWER
FIRE SUPPORT
INDIRECT FIRE
INITIATIVE
INTELLIGENCE

JOINT OPERATIONS
LEADERSHIP
LOGISTICS
MANEUVER
MASS
MOBILITY
OBJECTIVE

OFFENSIVE
PROTECTION
SECURITY
SIMPLICITY
SPEED
SURPRISE
SURVIVABILITY

SYNCHRONIZATION
TENANTS
UNITY OF COMMAND
UNITY OF EFFORT
VERSATILITY